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ABSTRACT

The planning and coordinating activities of the New Mexico State Commission on Postsecondary Education for the year July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1978 are described. The following areas are covered: funding recommendations, special studies, activities of the academic council, the year ahead, and statutory responsibility. Profiles of public and private colleges and universities and information on legislation relating to private and/or proprietary colleges are presented. Descriptive statistics are provided concerning: estimated operating expenditures, capital outlay projects approved during the year, inventory of academic programs at public institutions, inventory of academic majors at private institutions, fall term full-time equivalent college credit enrollment, and degrees awarded by New Mexico institutions of higher education. Brief descriptions are also presented on the following federal and special programs: Postsecondary Education Planning (Section 1201, 1203, Higher Education Act (HEA); Financial Assistance for Improvement of Undergraduate Instruction (Title VI-A, HEA); Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I, HEA); New Mexico Student Incentive Grant Program (Title IC, HEA); Educational Information Centers Program (Title IV, HEA); New Mexico Medical Student Loan Program; New Mexico Osteopathic Medical Student Loan Program; Title I Projects in Progress in 1977-78; and Title I Projects Funded in 1977-78. (SW)

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State Commission on Postsecondary Education

Annual Report

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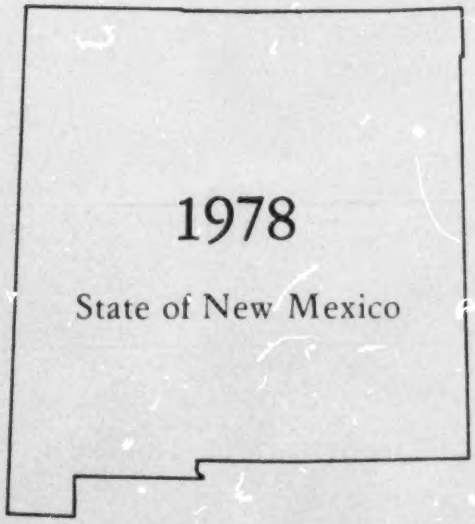

1978

State of New Mexico

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

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STATE COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

A Report to the Governor and Legislature

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State of New Mexico

Board of Educational Finance--
Commission on Postsecondary Education
1068 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

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INTRODUCTION

In 1973, the New Mexico legislature designated the Board of Educational Finance as the State Commission on Postsecondary Education. The Commission was charged with "a concern for all types of postsecondary education" and to be "the agency required under the provisions of Section 1202 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended." The Postsecondary Planning Act further requires that the State Commission submit an annual report to the governor and the legislature describing the planning and coordinating activities of the past year and making appropriate data available. This document fulfills that requirement for 1978. Specifically, this report covers the planning and coordinating activities from July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1978.

As the Commission on Postsecondary Education, the BEF has an obligation to be of service to all of postsecondary education. This means that careful consideration must be given to the needs of institutions, the needs of students, and the benefits which may accrue to all of the citizens of the state by virtue of the programs the institutions operate. The state of New Mexico has provided a comprehensive network of institutions and programs. These include both universities and two-year community colleges. In addition, the private colleges and proprietary schools operating within the state provide a significant component of the educational opportunities available to New Mexico residents. The Board of Educational Finance has statutory responsibility for recommending adequate and equitable funding for public colleges and universities. In addition, the Board must continually be concerned with encouraging quality programs and the evaluation of all ongoing postsecondary educational activities.

The Board of Educational Finance does not view itself as simply a watchdog organization. Rather, the BEF understands that it must enter into a continuing partnership with educators and legislators to assure that a continually improving system of institutions and programs is available to serve the residents of New Mexico. Funds are always a problem. There are never enough dollars to initiate or maintain all of the worthwhile programs that could be envisioned by educators and lay groups. Obviously, some compromise between what is desirable and what is practical and possible must always occur. The Board of Educational Finance can be of greatest service by working as a partner to coordinate the efforts and interests of many different institutional, political, and public constituencies.

Listed below are the members of the Board of Educational Finance, their place of residence, and their terms. Since their designation as the Commission on Postsecondary Education, these Board members have had to deal with a continually expanding array of issues. In order to ensure that they will have the benefit of advice and input from a broad cross-section of educators from throughout the state, a General Advisory

Council for the Commission on Postsecondary Education has been established. These 21 individuals represent all levels and types of educational institutions and activities operating in New Mexico. The General Advisory Council meets at least semi-annually to review major questions and activities related to planning for postsecondary education. They have an opportunity to submit their recommendations to the Board of Educational Finance and make their views known on all important aspects of the Board's operation. While the General Advisory Council is not a final decision-making body, a strong expression from that group to the Board of Educational Finance can have a decided impact on the eventual decisions made by the members of the Board. The General Advisory Council continues to be an important link between the Board of Educational Finance and the many faceted network of educational activities throughout New Mexico.

Members of the Board of Educational Finance/Commission on Postsecondary Education

BEF Member	Residence	Expiration of Term
Ruth C. Padilla	Albuquerque	7-1-81
Robert Matteucci	Albuquerque	7-1-81
Teresa Moulds	Albuquerque	7-1-83
Joe G. Watson	Farmington	7-1-79
Samuel H. Binder	Silver City	7-1-79
Patricia Lawrence	Las Cruces	7-1-81
Wilbur L. Shackelford	Roswell	7-1-79
Leon G. Harmon	Hobbs	7-1-79
J. Leon Martinez	Las Vegas	7-1-81
Edward A. Ortiz	Santa Fe	7-1-83
James Nechero, Jr.	Gallup	7-1-83
Student Members		
Marguerite Swanson	University of New Mexico	7-1-79
Dennis Miller	Western New Mexico University	7-1-79

Members of the General Advisory Council for the Commission on Postsecondary Education

Leonard J. Delayo, Superintendent of Public Instruction
Santa Fe (Representative of the State Department of Education)

Wilma Ludwig, Director of Vocational Education
Santa Fe (Representative of Vocational Education)

Tom Trujillo, Supervisor, Adult Basic Education
Santa Fe (Representative of Adult Basic Education)

Robert A. Swanson, Director of Vocational Rehabilitation
Santa Fe (Representative of Vocational Rehabilitation)

Fred Rael, Executive Director, State Manpower Services Council
Albuquerque (Representative of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act)

Daniel H. Lopez, Executive Director, New Mexico Advisory Council on Vocational-Technical Education
Albuquerque (Representative of New Mexico Advisory Council on Vocational-Technical Education)

Ray Medina, Commissioner, State Labor and Industrial Commission
Santa Fe (Representative of Labor)

Peggy Elder, Vice President of Student Affairs, New Mexico State University
Las Cruces (Representative of Student Identification and Assistance)

William Matchett, Graduate Dean, New Mexico State University
Las Cruces (Representative of Graduate Education)

Phillip J. Hassen, President, Vo-Tech Institute, Inc.
Albuquerque (Representative of New Mexico Association of Private Schools)

William H. Huber, Dean, University College, University of New Mexico
Albuquerque (Representative of Undergraduate Education)

Rupert A. Trujillo, Dean, Continuing Education, University of New Mexico
Albuquerque (Representative of Nontraditional Education)

Brother Cyprian Luke, President, College of Santa Fe
Santa Fe (Representative of Private Four-Year College Association)

Warren Armstrong, President, Eastern New Mexico University
Portales (Representative of New Mexico College Presidents Association)

James R. Smith, Dean of Student Affairs, Western New Mexico University
Silver City (Representative of Student Affairs for Four-Year Colleges)

William Jones, Director of Student Development, Alamogordo Branch College
Alamogordo (Representative of Student Affairs for Two-Year Colleges)

James Henderson, Director, San Juan Branch College
Farmington (Representative of Community Colleges)

Frank Serrano, President, Northern New Mexico Community College
El Rito (Representative of Vocational Education)

John Kitchens, Director of Academic Education, Roswell Branch College
Roswell (Representative of Transfer Studies in Community Colleges)

Sam Vigil, President, Luna Vocational-Technical Institute
Las Vegas (Representative of Technical & Vocational Institute/Area Vocational School)

C. T. Herman, Account Executive, Merrill-Lynch-Pierce-Fenner and Smith, Inc.
Santa Fe (Representative of Business and Industry)

Board of Educational Finance/Commission on Postsecondary Education Staff

Robert A. Huff, Executive Secretary
Donald S. Stuart, Associate Executive Secretary
William C. Witter, Assistant Executive Secretary
Robert E. Rhodes, Academic Coordinator
Thomas E. Wilson, Planner/Director
Michael Haight, Coordinator of Information Systems

REPORT ON THE YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

Funding Recommendations

Each year the Board of Educational Finance prepares a comprehensive package of recommendations regarding funding levels for all college and university activities for consideration by the governor and the legislature. In preparation for the 1978 legislature, Governor Apodaca again adopted the BEF recommendations for fiscal year 1978-79 and made these recommendations part of his overall budget package. The BEF staff presented the budget recommendations to the Legislative Finance Committee prior to the legislative session and to appropriate legislative committees throughout the session. The total requested appropriation for higher education was $121.4 million, or a 17.1 percent increase over the previous fiscal year. Obviously, this large increase required a great deal of explanation and justification to both the House Appropriations and Finance Committee and the Senate Finance Committee. In the end, the BEF package was largely adopted with the result that a great many substantial improvements in funding for our colleges and universities were obtained.

The major theme of the presentations regarding the funding of university instruction and general was that the funding formula has now been completed, and it is time for the state to "buy into" the funding formula and establish an adequate and justifiable funding base for the years ahead. In order to accomplish this, an increase of 16.5 percent in university instruction and general funding was requested. Although the legislature did not provide all of the funds requested, they did provide an appropriation that amounted to 99.4 percent of the requested formula amount. In essence, the legislature accepted the concept of the funding formula and for all practical purposes funded it at the requested level.

The New Mexico university funding formula provides a methodology for funding on a differential basis the various disciplines and levels of instruction in different sizes of universities throughout the state. The funding formula acknowledges that some of the smaller institutions experience diseconomies of scale and, therefore, must have some preferential treatment in the funding of lower division and upper division instruction. The funding formula has been developed over the past three years through close cooperation between the BEF staff and institutional personnel. Its implementation is supported by the universities and the BEF, and the formula's adoption and funding by the legislature marks a milestone in university funding in New Mexico. Repeatedly throughout the 1978 legislative session, the BEF and institutions pointed out that acceptance of the funding formula and the appropriation of the dollars required for its implementation would allow maintenance budgeting during succeeding years. Thus, the 1979 legislative requests for university instruction and general funding will be constructed from an analysis of enrollment changes and factors related to inflation. The basic funding factors related to each discipline at each level for the various sizes of institutions are not expected to be a major point of consideration during the coming year.

In addition to the favorable treatment that was extended to the universities by the 1978 legislature, other aspects of the higher education funding package were also well received. The two-year institutions received an overall increase in appropriations of 13.9 percent. Special projects and programs attached to the universities received appropriation increases of 14.6 percent. New programs attached to university operations were initiated with $2,108,815 in new appropriations.

Two special features of the 1978-79 funding package are noteworthy. First, startup funds were provided for the Masters of Social Work Program that will be initiated at New Mexico Highlands University during the 1978-79 academic year. This is the first time that startup funds for a new graduate program have been provided, and by so doing, the BEF and the legislature acknowledged that in certain cases the initiation of a new degree program must carry a new or initial appropriation, especially in those cases where existing faculty and resources cannot be shifted to cover the new program requirements. A second noteworthy feature of the 1978-79 funding package is the inclusion of $298,000 for off-campus instruction. For the first time, an off-campus instructional policy has been developed by the BEF, and guidelines have been established for providing funding assistance to off-campus instructional programs at certified sites. The off-campus instructional funding policy is a conservative approach since no startup funds are provided under the policy, but funding is only provided in those situations where local and institutional initiative have started and sustained significant off-campus programs. The off-campus instructional funding approach can be expected to expand in the future as a means of extending the delivery system of postsecondary educational services throughout the state of New Mexico.

With the improvement in the funding base for the six New Mexico universities, questions concerning the commitment of more state funds to the base will no longer be the all-consuming issue. While the funding base must keep pace with the effects of inflation and enrollment changes, it can be expected that new and additional questions can now become part of the focus of the Board of Educational Finance. These questions will have to do with the improvement of the overall delivery of services and reporting on many aspects of university operations to the Board, the regents, and the legislature. Increasingly, one hears of the need for improved accountability for our postsecondary education institutions. Accountability is not merely the process of conducting fiscal audits to make sure that standard accounting practices are followed. Rather, accountability in an educational institution must be viewed as an ongoing process during which all aspects of institutional operations are explained and examined by those with responsibility for funding and oversight of the institutions. If true accountability is to become a reality, institutional operations must cease to be a "black box" for legislators, BEF members, and even many of those who reside on individual campuses. A more complete explanation and understanding of all aspects of institutional operations ranging from admissions and registration through matters related to curriculum and management will allow institutions and those interested in them to develop a greater appreciation for the strengths of our colleges

and universities, the many contributions the institutions are making to our state, and the need for providing assistance to institutions in improving their operations where needs can be identified.

Special Studies

During the past year, the BEF has engaged in a number of special studies prompted by legislative action. In 1977, the House of Representatives passed House Memorial 68 which required that the BEF engage in a thorough study of teacher education programs in New Mexico. This has led to a comprehensive look at the students who enter the colleges and schools of education in our six universities. By developing data relative to the entering and exiting attributes of such students as compared with students in each university at large, the study provides an answer to the question of whether or not those who major in the fields of elementary and secondary education are in any way atypical compared with other university students. A special blue ribbon panel was identified to review data related to entering freshman ACT scores and high school GPAs as well as data related to exiting college student GPAs for both education majors and non-education majors. The blue ribbon panel, along with the BEF staff, used the descriptive data as well as information related to the curriculum of education majors to develop a report concerning the overall conditions of our colleges of education for presentation to the 1979 legislature.

In 1978, the Senate passed Senate Memorial 7 requiring that the BEF study ways of improving the transferability of credits among New Mexico institutions. Beginning two years ago, under the auspices of the Academic Council for Higher Education, the BEF staff developed a crosswalk of transferability and comparability for each course in the field of engineering taught in all colleges and universities in New Mexico. The result is a catalog that shows for each and every engineering course in New Mexico where that course may be transferred and for what other courses at other institutions it may be substituted. Urged on by Senate Memorial 7, the BEF staff and the Academic Council have identified other disciplines for similar treatment. Obviously, a great deal of effort goes into the development of a catalog such as that described above for the discipline of engineering. The development and maintenance of documents related to the articulation of courses will be an ongoing project for the BEF, not only because of Senate Memorial 7, but because it is an essential part of the improvement of educational services to students in all of our New Mexico institutions.

The House of Representatives passed House Memorial 15 in 1978 requiring the BEF to conduct a thorough study of two-year colleges with the objective of developing recommendations for clarifying and improving the legislation under which two-year branch community colleges currently operate. This study is well underway, and recommendations will be reported to the 1979 legislature. Should the legislature agree that the recommendations reported by the BEF have merit, it is possible that the legislature may direct the BEF to develop amendments to legislation for community colleges that encompass the study recommendations. The amendments could then

be considered by the 1980 legislature.

During the past year, the BEF staff has been deeply involved in a study of community college possibilities in the Albuquerque area. The staff participated in a governor's task force directed to identify alternative means for providing a comprehensive community college in Albuquerque. As a result of the task force work and input from many other individuals and organizations, the governor's office sponsored legislation allowing the expansion of the Albuquerque Technical-Vocational Institute into a comprehensive community college offering not only vocational courses but also academic work at the lower division level. The eventual passage of this legislation by the 1978 legislature provided for a referendum on September 12, 1978, by which the voters of Albuquerque could decide whether or not the Albuquerque Technical-Vocational Institute should be expanded into a community college. As required under the statute, the BEF had responsibility for approving the T-VI plan for expanding their institution into a comprehensive community college. This activity and the eventual approval by the Board of Educational Finance represent one of the major areas of activity of the staff during the past year.

On September 12, the proposal for expansion of T-VI into a comprehensive community college was rejected by the voters in Albuquerque. As a result of the debate over the need for community college programs in Albuquerque, T-VI and UNM have launched an effort to cooperate in delivering at least some of the services and programs that would have been provided by the proposed community college.

Activities of the Academic Council

The Academic Council for Higher Education continues to be an integral part of the cooperative effort between the BEF and the institutions to coordinate academic programs. During the past year, the Academic Council assisted the BEF with intensive review of two new graduate programs, the Masters of Social Work program at New Mexico Highlands University and the newly initiated Masters of Nursing program at the University of New Mexico. As new program proposals are presented to the BEF staff, they are immediately taken to the Academic Council so that body may thoroughly examine all aspects of the proposal and advise the BEF on the appropriateness of the planning activity.

In addition to advising the BEF on new graduate programs, the Academic Council continues to be of service in evaluating current programs and establishing procedures for reviewing the academic operations on all campuses. In large measure, the Academic Council represents a cooperative effort on the part of the academic leaders in the universities to improve their own programs and seek means of constantly coordinating the curriculum of the several universities and two-year colleges.

As the off-campus instructional funding program is carried forward, it will become the duty of the Academic Council to carefully monitor all aspects of that operation. When an institution proposes various courses

and programs for inclusion in the off-campus instructional funding recommendations prepared by the BEF, it will be the Academic Council who must first ascertain whether the proposed programs and courses fit within the established criteria. If the off-campus instructional funding approach is to be sustained over a period of years, it must be carefully monitored so that the legislature can be assured that only those off-campus programs that provide instruction of quality equal to that obtainable on the home campuses will be included. The Academic Council must act with the highest degree of integrity in making decisions about recommendations for funding new off-campus sites and programs.

The Year Ahead

As the BEF looks ahead to the 1978-79 academic year, a number of challenges and new tasks can be defined. First, under the Board's direction, the staff will seek ways to make better use of the comprehensive data base that has been compiled over the past two years. That data base contains a great deal of information that has never been tapped or made available as a means of improving the understanding of many aspects of institutional operations. If the data base is worth collecting, it is worth using.

Another area of major activity will be related to the two-year colleges throughout the state. As has been stated above, the various statutes under which the two-year institutions currently operate need to be examined and perhaps consolidated. In addition, a great deal of effort will be going into the development of historical cost analyses on the two-year campuses with the intent of using these historical data as a beginning point for the development of a differential funding formula for the two-year colleges. Many of the problems related to the development of a funding formula for the two-year institutions are unique to the community college setting, and the BEF already understands that while the development of a differential funding formula for the two-year institutions will be easier in some ways than was the case at the universities, in other ways it will be a more difficult task. Currently, it is hoped that an acceptable funding formula for the two-year institutions can be completed during the next year and that funding recommendations for the 1980 legislative session can be developed for the community colleges by means of that formula.

As the six universities receive their state appropriations based on the university funding formula, it can be expected that questions will arise concerning whether or not the funds are being allocated internally in a manner that is consistent with the funding parameters within the formula. Thus, it is anticipated that the BEF will be developing a series of reports comparing actual institutional operations with the funding formula parameters. With the information provided by these reports and the experience of using the formula, it is possible that some negotiations will occur between the BEF and the institutions concerning the need for either altering the funding formula parameters or the internal resource allocation practices of some institutions.

In the coming year, the BEF plans to restructure its Executive Committee for Allied Health into a health science education steering committee. During the past year, this committee assisted the BEF in a systematic review of the new Masters of Nursing proposal by the University of New Mexico. This review resulted in major changes in the design of this new degree program to serve better the needs of the state in the area of nursing and to assure articulation with other nursing programs, both public and private. During the coming year, the health sciences education steering committee will examine continuing education in the health fields and continue its efforts toward a statewide approach to medical technology.

In the area of planning, another matter of major concern will undoubtedly be presented to the BEF during the coming year. This matter has to do with planning for the delivery of postsecondary educational services in Santa Fe. Currently, the College of Santa Fe, Northern New Mexico Community College, St. John's College, and the University of New Mexico through its graduate center are all providing either courses or entire educational programs in Santa Fe. It has become obvious that some coordination of the activities of these public and private institutions will be desirable over the next few years. Duplication of effort and educational programs can only lead to the waste of scarce resources. There is some evidence that the participation rate in postsecondary education is unusually low in Santa Fe and that steps should be taken to make postsecondary programs more accessible to a broader cross section of community residents. The planning process in Santa Fe need not be done with great haste, but it should be done with great thoroughness. Because both public and private institutions are involved, the planning process will be unusually difficult. It is the obligation of the Board of Educational Finance to take the lead in planning, and certainly the Santa Fe situation will tax its planning capabilities to the utmost.

The BEF looks forward to the continuing cycle of annual activities leading to recommendations placed before the legislature and the support of new and continuing programs with the funding provided by legislative action. The BEF will continue to function with an attitude of service to students, citizens, and the institutions. New Mexico is fortunate in that it has the resources available for adequately funding needed programs. Our challenge is to determine the best ways of providing the needed services without being wasteful or insensitive to the many other needs of the state. Our educational system continues to be one of the state's most important, positive tools for seeking progress. The BEF looks forward to continuing participation with the institutions in what is sure to be an exciting series of new activities in the future.

STATUTORY RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BEF

The original and still the basic purpose of the BEF is to analyze the financial needs of the several institutions and make budget recommendations to the executive and legislative branches of government. Over time, it has become evident that analysis of resource needs requires examination of many problem areas and philosophical issues related to postsecondary education. The activities of the BEF have expanded as the need for coordinating and planning for an increasingly complex educational system has been recognized. Since the budgets of the institutions are basic planning documents, review of budgets becomes the focal point for many evaluation and review activities related to instructional programs.

The law pertaining to the powers and duties of the BEF provides a clear description of the intended function of the organization. That law states:

> "73-29-15. Board of educational finance created--Powers.--There is hereby created a board of educational finance whose functions shall be to deal with the problems of finance of those educational institutions designated in sections 11 and 12 of Article XII of the Constitution of the state of New Mexico. The board shall be concerned with the adequate financing of each of said institutions and with the equitable distribution of available funds among them. The board shall receive, adjust and approve the budgets submitted by the several institutions prior to the submission of said budgets to the budget officers of the state and shall exercise such other powers as may hereafter be granted it by law. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the board of educational finance, a commission broadly representative of the public and of institutions of higher education, may be designated by the governor to administer funds furnished under Acts of Congress for those educational institutions enumerated in section 11 of Article XII of the Constitution of the state of New Mexico and for such other educational institutions over which the board of educational finance has been granted approval authority and/or supervisory powers."

Over the years, the legislature has defined BEF duties more specifically in the following areas:

1955 - Approval of new graduate programs
1955 - Definition of resident and nonresident students for tuition purposes
1959 - Approval of all capital outlay projects
1959 - Allocation of state bond proceeds
1961 - Approval of institutional out-of-state travel
1963 - Approval for establishment of branch community and junior colleges

1964 - Administration of federal higher education act provisions
1970 - Approval of student fee increases
1970 - Administration of the state student loan program
1973 - 1202 Postsecondary Commission responsibilities
1975 - Proprietary schools licensing responsibilities
1977 - Approval of courses offered in New Mexico by out-of-state public institutions

PROFILE OF PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Four-year institutions of higher education are generally categorized according to their primary mission. In New Mexico, there are three categories of public four-year institutions. Highlands, Western, and Eastern are basically teaching institutions serving the general needs of students in the geographic region of the state in which they are located. New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology is a highly specialized, limited-curriculum school serving the needs of students with special interests in some of the science and engineering fields. The University of New Mexico and New Mexico State University have, in addition to a teaching mission, a commitment and responsibility for large programs of research and public service. With their more diversified curriculum, these two institutions tend to attract students from all parts of the state.

Five of these institutions were created by the territorial legislature, and their existence is described in the original state constitution. Provision was made for the future establishment of Eastern New Mexico University when the constitution was written. Each of the six institutions is governed by a board of regents appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Tuition rates are set by the legislature, and about three-fourths of the funding for instruction comes from state appropriations.

New Mexico Highlands University

New Mexico Highlands University began its operations in 1898 as New Mexico Normal University. In 1917 the school became a four-year teacher training institution. By 1941 the curriculum had expanded to include liberal arts education and graduate courses at the master's degree level. In recognition of this growth, the name was changed to New Mexico Highlands University. Highlands attracts a majority of its students from six counties in northcentral New Mexico. The largest area of degree production continues to be teacher education, particularly at the graduate level.

Western New Mexico University

Western New Mexico University was established in 1893 as New Mexico Normal School for the purpose of training teachers for the thriving mining region of southwestern New Mexico. Later the name was changed to New Mexico Western College and in 1964 to Western New Mexico University. Bachelor's and master's degrees are offered with the fields of business, social science, and education being the most popular among undergraduates. In recent years, approximately 80 percent of the master's degrees have been in teacher education. About two-thirds of the students come to Western from the four counties in extreme southwestern New Mexico.

Eastern New Mexico University

Eastern opened in 1934 as a two-year junior college known as Eastern New Mexico Normal School. Bachelor's degrees were offered in 1940,

master's degrees in 1949, and a six-year education specialist degree in 1961. In terms of the number of degrees granted, teacher education and business are the most productive fields. At the master's level, Eastern awards almost half of the degrees granted in the state in the field of business. Over half of Eastern's students come from six counties in eastern New Mexico.

New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology

In 1889 the territorial legislature established the New Mexico School of Mines at Socorro. In 1927, by state law, the Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources was established as a "department" of the School of Mines. The Research and Development Division became a part of the school in 1946 and was moved from Albuquerque to Socorro in 1949. The present name was adopted in 1951. The instructional program is limited to certain specializations in science and engineering leading to a bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree.

The Bureau of Mines is the official state agency responsible by law for original investigations of mineral resources in New Mexico. The Bureau is primarily a technical organization providing counsel to the mineral industry and to state offices and departments. It does serve all interested citizens by disseminating information on in-state geology, mineral resources, fuels, and metallurgy.

The Research and Development Division engages in research leading toward the solution of scientific problems involving the public interest and welfare. Geophysics, hydrology, and physics are fields of major concern to the division.

Students attending Tech have unusually high ability as measured by entrance examinations. Approximately one-third of the students are from out of state, and well over half the student body is employed by the institution. This is possible because of the volume of research grants to the institution that include support for students.

University of New Mexico

The University of New Mexico opened its doors in 1892. It is a complex, diversified operation involving large programs of instruction, research, and public service.

The academic curriculum consists of programs at all levels and most disciplines except agriculture. The University of New Mexico shares with New Mexico State University doctoral programs in mathematics, the physical and biological sciences, several engineering fields, psychology, and education. The University of New Mexico has the only doctoral programs in the state in the fine arts, social sciences, foreign languages, English, business, and philosophy. The University of New Mexico produces 40 percent of the bachelor's degrees in New Mexico, almost half of the master's degrees, and three-fourths of the doctor's degrees. The

University of New Mexico has several professional programs, including law, medicine, nursing, pharmacy, and architecture.

Research is a major activity at UNM. About $8.2 million of sponsored research in the medical center and $7.5 million in the rest of the institution is funded by outside sources annually. Over $15 million in grants for public service projects were received in 1977-78.

The University of New Mexico exhibits a commitment to community service projects, and large amounts of outside funding are attracted for this purpose. The Institute for Applied Research Services (IARS) is an administrative umbrella designed to facilitate, coordinate, and supervise many of these diversified service projects. This administrative organization is supported by indirect cost allowances from the projects within its purview. In addition, the medical school has major public service programs above and beyond the delivery of health care in the Bernalillo County Medical Center. The Cancer Research and Treatment Center generates approximately $4 million annually from outside sources for research and public service projects.

New Mexico State University

This institution was founded in 1888 as New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. New Mexico State University is the land grant institution in New Mexico and, as such, offers a diversified program in agriculture and engineering. In addition, NMSU maintains a diversified curriculum at the bachelor's level and master's level and offers doctoral majors in several fields of agriculture, engineering, education, and the sciences.

Extensive agricultural activities include the Agricultural Experiment Station with six farms and two ranches located throughout the state on which research is conducted; the Cooperative Extension Service providing educational programs in agriculture and home economics in every county of the state; and the State Department of Agriculture charged with various inspection and regulatory functions as specified by state law.

Outside funding for various kinds of research amounts to over $17 million annually. Over half of this is attributable to the Clinton P. Anderson Physical Science Laboratory and its relation to the White Sands Missile Range. Public service grants totaled approximately $4.5 million in 1977-78.

Albuquerque Technical-Vocational Institute

Albuquerque Technical-Vocational Institute, established in 1965, is the only institution in New Mexico organized under the Technical and Vocational Institute Act. The governing board is the Albuquerque Public School's Board of Education. The Institute is funded from student fees, a 4-mill levy on property in Bernalillo and parts of Sandoval Counties, an appropriation from the state, and federal funds in varying amounts.

Albuquerque T-VI has been designated an area vocational school and offers no college credit courses.

Luna Vocational Technical Institute

Luna Vocational Technical Institute, established in 1971, is the one institution in New Mexico organized under the Area Vocational School Act. The vocational district includes parts of San Miguel, Mora, and Guadalupe Counties, specifically, the Mora Consolidated School District, Las Vegas City School District, West Las Vegas School District, and Santa Rosa Independent School District. Tuition is free to residents of the vocational district. Funding is from student fees, a tax on property within the district, an appropriation set by the legislature, and varying amounts of federal funds. The Institute offers no college credit courses.

Northern New Mexico Community College

The institution was established in 1909 as the New Mexico Spanish-American Normal School to train Spanish-speaking teachers to teach English in the state's rural public schools. After subsequent change in role from a normal school, to a junior college, to a high school, to an area vocational school, the institution merged with the former University of New Mexico Northern Branch College on July 1, 1977, via legislative action, to become a comprehensive community college. Northern New Mexico Community College serves all areas of northcentral New Mexico with postsecondary education with major instructional centers in El Rito, Los Alamos, and Espanola. Student residences are available only at the El Rito center. Governed by a board of regents appointed by the governor, the institution is funded from student tuition, state appropriations, and federal funds.

New Mexico Junior College

The New Mexico Junior College, located near Hobbs, began operation in 1966 and is the only institution in the state organized under the Junior College Act. The college district includes the public school districts of Eunice, Hobbs, Lovington, and Tatum--four of the five school districts in Lea County. Tuition rates are low, with approximately 70 percent of the college funds being generated locally. This associate degree granting institution offers a diversified academic program and extensive continuing education and community service programs as well as serving as an area vocational school offering various vocational-technical programs. Funding sources are student tuition, state appropriations, local funds derived from a property tax, and some federal funds. Eighty-nine percent of the students attending NMJC are from Lea County.

New Mexico Military Institute

The New Mexico Military Institute is a state institution founded in 1891, gaining constitutional status with statehood. The Institute enjoys several unique attributes. Full-time enrollment has historically been restricted to men, although the Institute admitted women to the cadet

corps in 1977-78. Military training is required. In addition to the two-year college curriculum, four years of high school education are available, and an evening program is open to Roswell area residents. Tuition rates are set by the legislature, and over half of the students come from out of state.

Branch Colleges

The other eight, public two-year colleges in New Mexico are organized under the Branch Community College Act. Each of these institutions offers two years of college credit work leading to an associate degree and transferable to a four-year college. The extent of vocational program offerings varies widely among the branches. Branch colleges are funded from student tuition set by the legislature, local support, state appropriations, and varying amounts of federal funds. Branch colleges are governed by the board of regents of the parent institution, but each branch also has a local advisory board which is composed of the public school boards that make up the college district.

Roswell Branch

The Roswell Branch of Eastern New Mexico University was established in 1958. When Walker Air Force Base was closed, the branch occupied those facilities and the program was expanded to include vocational programs. In 1965, the Roswell Branch was declared an area vocational school and it, the Northern New Mexico Community College, and the Dona Ana Branch are the only vocational schools with residential facilities for students. The branch district includes all of Chaves County, which contains the school districts of Dexter, Hagerman, Lake Arthur, and Roswell.

Clovis Branch

The Clovis Branch of Eastern New Mexico University, first established to provide courses for the personnel at Cannon Air Force Base, has expanded into the vocational area. Because of the proximity to the main campus at Portales, academic offerings are limited to part-time students taking courses in the evening. The High Plains Area Vocational-Technical School, approved and started in 1971, is the vocational arm of the Clovis Branch. The college district is the same as the Clovis Public School District.

Dona Ana Branch

The Dona Ana County Occupational Education Branch of New Mexico State University is located on the main campus in Las Cruces. It is an area vocational school, and its offerings are limited to vocational-technical education, including associate degree programs. Students attending the branch may live in the New Mexico State University dormitories. The district includes all of Dona Ana County as well as the Hatch, Gadsden, and Las Cruces school districts.

San Juan Branch

The San Juan College, established in 1956, is a branch of New Mexico State University located in Farmington. Its district includes all of San Juan County and the school districts of Bloomfield, Central, Aztec, and Farmington. The college became an area vocational school in 1969.

Alamogordo Branch

The Alamogordo Branch of New Mexico State University was established in 1958. Course offerings are adapted to meet the needs of the community. The branch is basically an academic institution, with limited vocational offerings.

Carlsbad Branch

The Carlsbad Branch of New Mexico State University began its operations in 1950 and was the first branch college in New Mexico. Although not an area vocational school, Carlsbad is increasing its vocational education offerings. This branch and most of the other branches offer a variety of community service courses to the adults of the community.

Grants Branch

The Grants Branch of New Mexico State University was founded in 1968. Recently, the branch has become a skill center and in addition to offering academic programs, offers a limited number of skill improvement courses designed to improve the employment status of workers in that region.

Gallup Branch

The Gallup Branch of the University of New Mexico, established in 1968, offers a two-year academic curriculum and community service courses in response to community needs. Special efforts are made to serve the Indian population of the area by offering courses in locations convenient for this group.

PROFILE OF FOUR-YEAR PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Of the ten four-year institutions in New Mexico, four are private institutions and six are publicly supported. A brief description of each of the four-year private colleges follows:

College of Santa Fe

The College of Santa Fe, formerly St. Michael's College, founded in 1859, is the oldest college in New Mexico. It is operated by the Christian Brothers and offers a four-year liberal arts curriculum, a number of two-year programs, including nursing, and community service courses in response to community needs.

University of Albuquerque

The University of Albuquerque began operation in 1920 as St. Francis Summer College and became a teacher training school in 1940 under the name of Catholic Teacher's College of New Mexico. By 1951 the institution had become a liberal arts college and was named College of St. Joseph on the Rio Grande. The present name, University of Albuquerque, was adopted in 1966.

College of the Southwest

The College of the Southwest, a four-year liberal arts college located near Hobbs, began as a two-year junior college in 1956. At that time, it was named Hobbs Baptist College. In 1958 the name was changed to New Mexico Baptist College and in 1962 to College of the Southwest. Most of the students major in business and teacher education.

St. John's College

St. John's College was established in 1784 in Annapolis, Maryland. In the early 1960's the college decided to expand without sacrificing the virtues of smallness by establishing a second campus in the west. St. John's College in Santa Fe was opened in 1964. All students take the same curriculum with no specialized academic majors. Students receive a liberal education based on the books in which the greatest minds of our civilization have expressed themselves. Instruction is basically delivered through the seminar, discussing the assigned readings from the books of the program.

A graduate program leading to a master's degree has recently been added. This is the only graduate degree program offered by a private institution in New Mexico.

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

In order to acquaint all interested individuals with the general operation of the postsecondary institutions in New Mexico, a series of descriptive tables is provided on the following pages. Included are data related to university operating budget expenditures, capital outlay projects, academic programs, enrollments, degrees conferred, etc. The primary intent of this annual report is to provide a ready source of up-to-date information about the character and unique qualities of the postsecondary institutions. Hopefully, the following tables will prove a useful reference to many individuals and organizations.

ESTIMATED OPERATING EXPENDITURES FOR 1977-78

State of New Mexico Public Four-Year Institutions

(000 omitted)

	I & G*		ALL OTHER ACT.**		T O T A L		
	General Fund	Other Sources	General Fund	Other Sources	General Fund	Other Sources	Grand Total
UNM	$36,345	10,854	$ 2,611	34,662	$38,956	45,516	84,472
Medical Center	7,076	3,520	1,844	22,660	8,920	26,180	35,100
NMSU	20,219	7,119	7,909	32,404	28,128	39,523	67,651
NMHU	5,020	1,761	204	1,787	5,224	3,548	8,772
WNMU	2,757	682	196	966	2,953	1,648	4,601
ENMU	7,564	3,236	551	5,372	8,215	8,608	16,823
NMIMT	3,091	554	1,378	3,868	4,469	4,422	8,891
TOTAL	82,172	27,726	14,693	101,719	96,865	129,445	226,310

*Includes Instruction, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support, and Operation and Maintenance of Plant.

**Includes Athletics, Auxiliaries, Research and Other. Does not include Plant Funds.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS APPROVED DURING 1977-78

UNM	
Expansion of Heating and Cooling System	$ 756,000
Mechanical Engineering Building	4,694,000
Gallup Branch Project	4,448,900
Architecture Building Addition	165,000
NMSU	
Plant Science Farm Project	350,000
Agriculture Institute Addition	100,000
Animal Holding Facility	80,000
Artesia Experiment Station Addition	75,000
Carlsbad Branch Project	4,834,700
Temporary Student Housing Building	376,000
Range Caterpillar Research Facilities	180,000
Dona Ana Branch Project	721,318
English and Speech Building	2,700,000
Engineering Complex	3,520,000
NMHU	
Removal of Architectural Barriers	262,609
ENMU	
Business Building	3,476,000
Science Building Renovation	1,064,000
Administration Building Renovation	108,400
Renovation of Three Buildings	850,490
Clovis Branch Project	4,243,000
Installation of Elevators	204,250
Roswell Branch A & P Building	1,100,000
Football Stadium Improvements	250,000
Recreational Facilities Project	275,000
Roswell Branch Electrical Distribution System	300,000
Roswell Branch Job Corps Renovation Project	676,800
NMIMT	
Mineral Engineering Building	3,720,000
NNMCC	
Espanola Campus Project	1,723,249
NMSD	
BEF Building	192,619
Administration Building Remodeling and Addition	154,609
Renovation of Cartwright and Dining Hall	1,150,000
Renovation of Connor and School Building	1,800,000

INVENTORY OF ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Public Institutions of Higher Education in New Mexico

	Bachelor's Level						Master's Level						Doctor's Level		
	UNM	NMSU	NMHU	WNMU	ENMU	TECH	UNM	NMSU	NMHU	WNMU	ENMU	TECH	UNM	NMSU	TECH
0100 AGRICULTURE															
0101 Agriculture, General		X													
0102 Agronomy		X						X						X	
0103 Soils Science		X													
0104 Animal Science		X						X						X	
0107 Fisheries & Wildlife Sci.		X						X							
0108 Horticulture		X						X							
0110 Farm & Range Management		X													
0111 Agricultural Economics								X							
0112 Agricultural Business		X			X										
0115 Recreational Area Mgmt.		X													
0117 Range Science		X						X						X	
0194 Agric. & Extension Educ.		X						X							
0195 Pest Management		X													
0196 Environ. & Resource Econ.		X													
0197 Agricultural Biology		X													
0198 Feedlot Management					X										
0199 Joint Program in Econ.								X							
0200 ARCHITECTURE															
0202 Architecture	X						X								
0300 AREA STUDIES															
0307 Russian Studies	X														
0308 Latin American Studies	X				X		X								
0313 American Studies	X				X				X				X		
0398 Ibero-American Studies													X		
0400 BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES															
0401 Biology	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
0419 Environmental Health					X										
0498 Wildlife Management					X										
0500 BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT															
0501 Business, General			X	X											
0502 Accounting		X	X	X	X										
0504 Finance		X			X										
0506 Business Admin. & Mgmt.	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X		
0509 Marketing		X		X	X										
0511 Real Estate					X										
0512 Insurance					X										
0514 Secret'l Studies & Admin.			X	X	X										
0515 Personnel Management				X	X										
0517 Business Economics		X													
0597 Business Systems Analysis		X													
0600 COMMUNICATIONS															
0601 Communications					X										
0602 Journalism	X	X	X												
0700 COMPUTER & INFORMATION SCI.															
0701 Computer Science	X	X			X	X	X	X				X			
0703 Data Processing					X										

■ New Programs

INVENTORY OF ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Public Institutions of Higher Education in New Mexico

	Bachelor's Level						Master's Level						Doctor's Level		
	UNM	NMSU	NMHU	WNMU	ENMU	TECH	UNM	NMSU	NMHU	WNMU	ENMU	TECH	UNM	NMSU	TECH
0800 EDUCATION															
0801 General Education													X		
0802 Elementary Education	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				
0803 Secondary Education*	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X				
0808 Special Education	X						X		X		X				
0821 Educational Foundations							X								
0826 Counseling & Guidance**							X	X	X	X	X			X	
0827 Educational Admin.**							X	X	X	X				X	
0829 Curriculum & Instruction**														X	
0831 Art Education	X				X		X								
0832 Music Education	X				X		X				X				
0833 Math Education	X														
0834 Science Teaching	X						X+					X			
0835 Physical Education	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X				
0837 Health Education	X						X								
0838 Business Education	X		X	X	X		X+		X		X				
0839 Ind.Arts/Voc-Tech. Educ.	X		X		X		X+		X						
0892 Bilingual Elem. Education			X	X					X						
0895 Home Economics Education	X				X		X								
0896 Recreation	X				X		X								
0898 Communication Arts Educ.	X														
0900 ENGINEERING															
0901 General Engineering	X												X		
0903 Agricultural Engineering		X													
0906 Chemical Engineering	X	X					X	X							
0907 Petroleum Engineering						X						X			
0908 Civil Engineering	X	X					X	X						X	
0909 Electrical Engineering	X	X					X	X						X	
0910 Mechanical Engineering	X	X					X	X						X	
0911 Geological Engineering		X				X									
0913 Industrial Engineering		X						X							
0914 Metallurgical Engineering						X									
0915 Materials Engineering						X									
0918 Mining Engineering						X						X			
0920 Nuclear Engineering							X								
0922 Environmental Engineering						X									
0925 Engineering Technology		X													
1000 FINE & APPLIED ARTS															
1002 Art	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				***		
1003 Art History	X												X		
1004 Music	X	X		X	X		X	X			X				
1005 Music Liberal Arts Prog.			X						X						
1006 Musicology	X														
1007 Dramatic Arts	X	X	X		X		■								
1098 Music Therapy					X										
1100 FOREIGN LANGUAGES															
1101 General Foreign Languages		X													
1102 French	X						X						X		
1103 German	X														
1105 Spanish	X		X	X	X		X	X	X						
1197 Classics	X														
1198 Portuguese	X						X								

*This program usually taken in conjunction with subject matter field.

**See Education Specialist listing.

***MFA program.

+No new students being admitted; program will be phased out.

■ New program

INVENTORY OF ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Public Institutions of Higher Education in New Mexico

	Bachelor's Level						Master's Level						Doctor's Level		
	UNM	NMSU	NMHU	WNMU	ENMU	TECH	UNM	NMSU	NMHU	WNMU	ENMU	TECH	UNM	NMSU	TECH
1200 HEALTH PROFESSIONS															
1203 Nursing	X	■					■								
1206 Medicine, M.D.													X		
1211 Pharmacy	X														
1212 Physical Therapy	X														
1213 Dental Hygiene	X														
1220 Speech Pathology	X	X			X		X				X				
1223 Medical Technology	X	X	X		X	X									
1300 HOME ECONOMICS															
1301 Home Economics	X		X	X				X							
1305 Family & Consumer Studies		X													
1306 Dietetics	X														
1309 Food & Nutrition Services		X													
1310 Home Economics Education		X													
1311 Home Econ. Communications		X													
1398 Home Economics in Business		X													
1400 LAW															
1401 Law													X		
1500 LETTERS															
1501 English	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		
1503 Comparative Literature	X						X								
1505 Linguistics	X						X								
1506 Speech	X	X					X	X							
1507 Creative Writing	X														
1508 Teaching English 2nd Lang.	X														
1509 Philosophy	X	X	X				X						X		
1510 Religious Studies					X						X				
1597 English-Philosophy	X														
1598 Speech & Drama (comb.)											X				
1600 LIBRARY SCIENCE															
1601 Library Science			X												
1700 MATHEMATICS															
1701 Mathematics	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
1900 PHYSICAL SCIENCES															
1901 Basic Sciences						X									
1902 Physics	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X
1905 Chemistry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
1911 Astronomy								■						X	
1912 Astrophysics	X														
1914 Geology	X	X			X	X	X					X	X		
1915 Geochemistry												X			
1916 Geophysics						X						X			
1917 Geoscience & Earth Sci.			X		X										X
1920 Metallurgy												X			X
1998 Hydrology												X			
2000 PSYCHOLOGY															
2001 Psychology	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
2100 PUBLIC AFFAIRS & SERVICES															
2102 Public Administration				X			X	■							
2104 Social Work		X	X						■						
2105 Police Science		X		X											
2198 City & Regional Planning		X													

■ New Program

INVENTORY OF ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Public Institutions of Higher Education in New Mexico

	Bachelor's Level						Master's Level						Doctor's Level		
	UNM	NMSU	NMHU	WNMU	ENMU	TECH	UNM	NMSU	NMHU	WNMU	ENMU	TECH	UNM	NMSU	TECH
2200 SOCIAL SCIENCES															
2201 Social Sciences, General	X		X	X	X	X			X	X					
2202 Anthropology	X	X			X		X				X		X		
2204 Economics	X	X		X	X		X	X					X		
2205 History	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
2206 Geography	X	X			X		X								
2207 Political Sci. & Govt.	X	X	X		X		X	X			X		X		
2208 Sociology	X	X			X		X	X					X		
2213 Mexican American Studies			X												
2297 Ethnic Studies					X										
2298 Economics-Philosophy	X														
2299 Sociology/Anthropology			X												
4900 INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES															
4902 Biol. & Physical Sciences				X					X		X				
4997 University Studies, Academic Studies, Individualized Studies, General Studies	X	X		X	X	X		X						X	
4998 Medical Sciences							X						X		

	Education Specialist (Six Year Program)					
	UNM	NMSU	NMHU	WNMU	ENMU	TECH
0800 EDUCATION						
0826 Counseling & Guidance		X			X	
0827 Educational Admin.	X	X			X	
0828 Education Supervision					X	
0829 Curriculum & Instruction	X	X				
0830 Reading Education		X			X	

INVENTORY OF ACADEMIC MAJORS

Private Institutions of Higher Education in New Mexico 1977-78

Bachelor's Level

	College of Santa Fe	Univ. of Albuquerque	College of the Southwest	St. John's College
Biology	X	X		
Accounting	X	X	X	
Business Admin.	X	X		
Management	X		X	
Bilingual Education	X	X		
Business Education	X			
Elementary Education	X	X	X	
Physical Education	X	X		
Secondary Education		X	X	
Special Education		X	X	
Art	X	X		
Dramatics (Theatre)	X	X		
Music	X	X		
Spanish	X	X		
Medical Technology	X	X		
English	X	X		
Religious Studies	X	X		
Mathematics		X		
Psychology	X	X		
General Science	X			
Chemistry		X		
Corrections		X*		
Criminology		X*		
Economics		X		
History	X	X		
Human Relations			X	
Humanities	X			
Political Science	X	X		
Public Admin.	X			
Social Science	X			
Social Work	X**			
Sociology		X		
Urban Development		X		
General Studies	X	X	X***	X

*Criminology and Corrections classes are offered by the University of Albuquerque at the College of Santa Fe.

**Social Work classes are offered by the College of Santa Fe at the University of Albuquerque.

***College of the Southwest offers a degree in Applied Arts and Sciences.

Fall Term Full-Time Equivalent College Credit Enrollment

Public Two-Year*	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
New Mexico Military Institute	413	476	520	599	487	559
New Mexico Junior College	729	709	806	751	749	848
Northern N.M. Community College	308	388	472	502	345	381
Gallup Branch	190	305	353	321	373	358
Alamogordo Branch	406	448	585	618	645	655
Carlsbad Branch	256	263	351	300	330	321
Dona Ana Branch	-	124	180	216	240	241
Grants Branch	115	138	163	179	161	168
San Juan Branch	332	374	477	568	572	669
Clovis Branch	155	201	275	325	343	292
Roswell Branch	498	519	573	612	579	813
Sub Total	3,402	3,945	4,755	4,991	4,824	5,305
Public Four-Year						
UNM**	16,223	16,345	16,909	16,833	16,540	15,972
NMSU	8,276	8,693	9,504	9,731	9,868	10,048
NMHU	2,305	1,979	1,941	1,870	1,913	1,857
WNMU	1,120	1,194	1,228	1,219	1,162	1,112
ENMU	3,800	3,690	3,726	3,437	3,493	3,355
NMIMT	894	815	838	905	903	1,006
Sub Total	32,618	32,716	34,146	33,995	33,879	33,350
Private Four-Year						
Univ. of Albuq.***	1,901	1,885	1,974	1,830	1,546	1,383
College of Santa Fe	982	876	937	867	944	854
College of Southwest	79	66	64	75	80	90
St. John's College	259	275	287	285	255	284
Sub Total	3,221	3,102	3,262	3,057	2,825	2,611
GRAND TOTAL	39,241	39,763	42,163	42,043	41,528	41,266

*Excludes noncredit vocational course enrollments
**Excludes Medical School
***Includes off-campus programs

DEGREES AWARDED BY NEW MEXICO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978

	Assoc.[1]	Bach-elors	Mas-ters	Educ. Spec.[2]	First Prof.[3]	Doc-tors	Total
UNM	159	1,906	775	14	166	117	3,137
NMSU	390	1,303	306	5		31	2,035
NMHU	49	238	172				459
WNMU	10	152	83				245
ENMU	64	528	361	10			963
NMIMT	4	105	33			7	149
NMMI	155						155
NMJC	111						111
NNMCC	23						23
Total Public Institutions	965	4,232	1,730	29	166	155	7,277
Univ. of Albuq.	166	256					422
College of Santa Fe	50	125					175
College of Southwest		15					15
St. John's College		54	38				92
Total Private Institutions	216	450	38				704
GRAND TOTAL	1,181	4,682	1,768	29	166	155	7,981

[1]Associate - two-year certificate or degree (includes branches)

[2]Education Specialist - six-year program

[3]First Professional - includes Doctor of Medicine and Juris Doctor

PROPRIETARY INSTITUTIONS

The 1975 legislature passed two acts relating to private and/or proprietary schools and colleges. These acts were the Postsecondary Educational Institution Act and the Out-of-State Proprietary School Act.

In order to be approved by the BEF for operation in the state of New Mexico, a school must (1) submit an application, (2) be reviewed as required by the Act, and (3) provide the following items to the BEF:

1. A check or money order in the amount of one hundred dollars ($100) made payable to the "Board of Educational Finance-Commission on Postsecondary Education." Fee is nonrefundable.

2. A report of financial resources available to equip, maintain, and operate the school. This should include, but not be limited to, the most recent financial statement which must not be more than three months prior to the application.

3. The current forms and contents of the student enrollment agreement, a current schedule of the tuition and other fees, copies of all forms used to keep student records, and the procedure for collecting and refunding tuition.

4. Proof of liability insurance. This may be demonstrated by a copy of the policy or binder.

5. A copy of the deed or lease (which must be a minimum of 12 months) or other legal instruments authorizing the school to occupy such locations. Include a copy of the descriptive floor plan, drawn to scale.

6. A surety bond, on the form provided, in the amount specified in the bonding regulation, payable to the "Board of Educational Finance-Commission on Postsecondary Education."

7. Copies of all advertising currently used by the school. Such copies must be kept for at least 12 months.

8. A statement of the school's student complaint policy and any forms used that allow the student to file complaints against the school.

9. One copy of the school catalog or bulletin provided to satisfy the guidelines developed by the Board of Educational Finance.

10. A certificate of compliance stating that the school will operate in a manner consistent with the regulations adopted by the BEF.

A total of 86 schools are covered by these two acts for the coming year: 7 schools will operate under certificates of permit, 22 schools will operate under certificates of approval, and 53 schools will operate under exemption.

Since last year's report, five new permits have been issued: Barker's Barber Dog Grooming Academy of Clovis, Real Estate Training Center of New Mexico, Inc., The American School of Real Estate of Albuquerque, Mid-Rio Grande Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc., of Albuquerque, and Coronado Technical Institute, Inc. of Albuquerque.

Fourteen exempt schools have been added: The Jesuit School of Theology at Berkeley Institute for Continuing Education, Nazarene Indian Bible School, Bi Language Services, National Reading Enrichment Institute, Webster College, Berean School of Divinity, Stephens College Without Walls, Anachem Services & Consultation, Inc., United States International University, International Correspondence Schools, Parks College, Inc., Eke[illegible] College, Nevada Gaming Schools, Inc., and Universal Technical Insti[illegible].

Three schools were approved to continue operation under new ownership: Albuquerque Business College, Albuquerque Meatcutting Schools, and Metalworks Welding School of Alamogordo.

Four schools were dropped: Academy of Real Estate for New Mexico, Albuquerque; Charles Orio & Associates, Albuquerque; MTA Truck Driver Schools, Elizabethtown, PA; and Bob Ostlie Realty & Management Company, Albuquerque.

FEDERAL AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The Board of Educational Finance-Commission on Postsecondary Education is responsible for the administration of five sections of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (as amended in 1968, 1972, and 1976). The following is a brief description of each program and the BEF-CPE administrative responsibilities for each.

Postsecondary Education Planning (Section 1202-1203, HEA)

The state receives a small grant each year from the federal government to supplement state planning efforts in postsecondary education. The BEF/CPE received a grant of $37,000 during 1977-78. These funds were used for general planning activities of the BEF/CPE and specifically in four efforts:

1. The development of a plan to be submitted to the governor and the legislature for the creation of a comprehensive community college in the Albuquerque area.

2. Continuing the effort to consolidate laws and funding sources and amounts for postsecondary subbaccalaureate institutions.

3. The study and evaluation of degree programs at four-year colleges and universities throughout the state.

4. The continuation of the development of an articulation agreement to facilitate the transfer of credits among postsecondary institutions.

These funds have also been used to pay for the expenses of the General Advisory Council for the Commission on Postsecondary Education

Financial Assistance for Improvement of Undergraduate Instruction (Title VI-A, HEA)

The BEF/CPE is also responsible for administration of Title VI-A, HEA, which provides grants to higher education institutions to purchase instructional equipment. The following list displays the institutions and the amounts of the grants awarded in 1977-78:

San Juan Branch (New Mexico State University)	$7,000
Western New Mexico University	6,834
Eastern New Mexico University	5,391
University of New Mexico	10,036
Carlsbad Branch (New Mexico State University)	7,309
Roswell Branch (Eastern New Mexico University)	3,460

Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I, HEA)

Title I of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965 is a formula grant

program which requires states to develop a state plan to apply higher education resources to community problems. Each state is also required to designate or create a state agency to administer the plan and distribute the funds through projects in the various colleges and universities in the state. The Board of Educational Finance-Commission on Postsecondary Education has been designated as the state agency for this program. The broad program goals are set by federal legislation; the more specific goals and decisions on funding disbursements are made at the state level through the state agency and are geared to identified priority needs. The two tables at the end of this section display project activity during 1977-78. Table I shows the projects in progress and the estimated expenditures on these projects; Table II shows the new or refunded projects.

New Mexico Student Incentive Grant Program (Title IV, HEA)

This program is designed to provide direct grants for educational expenses to students who can demonstrate need. For the first time in 1977, the New Mexico legislature appropriated $280,700 to be matched by a like amount of federal funds for the New Mexico Student Incentive Grant program. Grants were made available to residents attending state public and private institutions during the 1977-78 academic year. One thousand four hundred seventy-eight (1,478) awards were made in public and private institutions for a total of $545,657. Ninety-five (95%) percent of the awards went to students from families with incomes of less than $9,000.

In 1978, the New Mexico legislature appropriated another $300,000 to match available federal funds for the program during the 1978-79 school year.

Educational Information Centers Program (Title IV, HEA)

The Educational Information Centers (EIC) program is a statewide system for the delivery of important educational and career planning information to the citizens of New Mexico. The establishment of the program was prompted by the enactment of the federal EIC legislation of the higher education amendments of 1976. New Mexico has received a grant of $45,454 for use during the 1979 fiscal year. The federal grant must be matched with local funds on a one-third, two-thirds basis (for every two federal dollars, one local dollar must be matched). These matching funds will come from contributions of in-kind services from the University of New Mexico, the Board of Educational Finance, and public and private organizations throughout the state. The general goals of the program are:

1. To provide New Mexico residents with a reliable and comprehensive source of information that will help them make sound educational and career decisions.

2. To develop a model for improved educational and career information. The EIC program offers an opportunity to set up, through a well conceived advisory system, a more cost effective group of services and provide better coordination of existing resources in the areas of educational and career information.

3. To provide a mechanism for monitoring needs and trends in the areas of vocational and career planning in the state. Through very careful assessment of how the public utilizes the program and an analysis of available occupational planning data, it will be possible to determine what employment needs exist and what kinds of educational resources are needed to help the public attain occupational goals.

New Mexico Medical Student Loan Program

In addition to the federal programs, the Board of Educational Finance-Commission on Postsecondary Education also has responsibility for certain specially funded state programs.

The New Mexico Medical Student Loan program was created to encourage physicians to practice in medically underserved areas of the state. Loans are granted to medical students to cover the cost of education with the understanding that after graduation and a period of residency, they agree to practice in a medical shortage area.

There are 17 students receiving loans at this time. Two students graduated in May, 1977 and are presently serving their residency. These two will be ready to begin their practice in a physician shortage area around 1980.

The chart below displays the status of the program to date:

	State Appropriation	Loans	No. of Students
1975-76	$150,000	$ 48,646	9
1976-77		56,700	11
1977-78	200,000	87,409	17
1978-79		117,102	20
	$350,000	$309,857	

New Mexico Osteopathic Medical Student Loan Program

The New Mexico legislature created the New Mexico Osteopathic Medical Student Loan program during the 1978 session. Like the original medical student loan program, the osteopathic program is designed to encourage osteopaths to practice in medically underserved areas of the state by providing loans to them as students to cover the costs of their education. They agree to return after graduation and a period of residency and practice in a medical shortage area of the state.

The Board of Educational Finance approved loans to three students for the 1978-79 school year. These loans totaled $23,624. One hundred fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars was made available by the legislature for the next three fiscal years.

TABLE I

TITLE I PROJECTS IN PROGRESS IN 1977-78

PROJECT TITLE	LOCATION	NUMBER	ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FEDERAL	MATCHING	TOTAL
Training Senior Citizens to Act as Aides in the Education of the Handicapped	UNM	77-001-001	$ 15,500	$ 10,750	$ 26,250
Community Education and Service Program	NMHU	77-004-002	15,000	23,100	38,100
Community Legal Education Project	NMSU	77-002-003	6,000	3,000	9,000
Community Development Through Education Assistance	NNMCC	77-014-004	18,000	29,400	47,400
Certificate Program for Albuquerque Public Schools Para-Professionals	U of A	77-007-005	13,200	14,400	27,600
Health Education and Information for Quay and Harding Counties	UNM	77-001-006	30,500	15,500	46,000
Continuing Education for Health Services and Manpower Planning	UNM	77-001-008	3,700	1,850	5,550
			$101,900	$100,200	$205,100

TABLE II

TITLE I PROJECTS FUNDED IN 1977-78

PROJECT TITLE	LOCATION	NUMBER	ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FEDERAL	MATCHING	TOTAL
Medical Care and Related Health Services: A Consumer Awareness & Information Program for Television	UNM	78-001-001	$ 21,500	$ 19,324	$ 40,824
Development of Health Education & Public Health Information Systems in Quay & Harding Counties	UNM	78-001-002	24,000	12,245	36,245
Continuing Health Education for the Suburban and Rural Health Workers in Southwest New Mexico	NMSU	78-002-003	20,000	12,037	32,037
Paraprofessional Training for Senior Citizens to Work with Handicapped Persons	NMSU	78-002-004	15,000	7,500	22,500
Certificate Programs for Albuquerque Public Schools Education Aids	U of A	78-007-005	9,500	8,880	18,380
Status and Future Development of Nontraditional Continuing Education Programs in Post-secondary Institutions in New Mexico	NMSU	78-002-006	16,000	8,419	24,419
Self-Instructional Learning Units in Nuclear Medicine	UNM	78-001-007	26,500	14,843	41,343
			$132,500	$ 83,248	$215,748